The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,185.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

	March.		April.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
" Carwar	31	" Negapatam	9
	April	" Madras	12
" Mangalore	1	" Coconada	14
" Cannanore	2	" Vizagapatam	15
" Calicut	2	" Bimlipatam	15
" Beypore	3	" Goalpara	16
" Cochin	3	False Point	17
" Tuticorin	4	Arrive Calcutta	18
" Colombo	5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

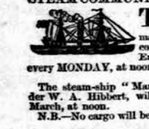
(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 600 tons, 100 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 29th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

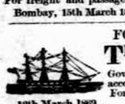
The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.



THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

12th March 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Childers," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Childers."

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

NOTICES.

STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved. Address

J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W P.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this place from the 1st instant, under the style and firm of R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co., in connection with Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co. of China.

RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made to by the best English workmen, and are fitted and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have already regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcruisti) ..... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
" 2 Do. Do.
" " Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Cotton Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 27th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Sumatra," (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
20th March 1869.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

The Amateurs of the above Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their first appearance on the boards of the above Theatre on

MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1869,

when will be produced the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

"MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,"

or the

"FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD."

To be followed by Song and Dance.

The whole to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs.	5
Stalls ..... "	3
Gallery ..... "	2
Pit ..... "	1

Tickets to be had at the Catholic Examiner Press Office, Meadow Street, Fort; also at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, and Byculla, from the 24th inst.; and at the Box Office on the night of the performance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence precisely at 9 P.M.

N.B.—It is respectfully intimated to the Public, that the proceeds of the Performance are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College. W. H. LOVETT, Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Weathersfield," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Richardson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Weathersfield."

22nd March 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation.

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for laying in additional Sidings at Waree Bunder. The form of tender and other particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 22nd instant.

Tenders endorsed "Additional Sidings at Waree Bunder" must be delivered to the Agent not later than the 5th April, proximo. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 20th March 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets issued on the 25th and intermediate days up to the 28th instant will be available for return on any day up to and including 31st instant.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

EGUTPOORA (PROPOSED) MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Contributions :—

	Rs. as.		Rs.
W. Charlton, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
A. Barclay, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
H. Ker, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
F. W. Purkiss, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
J. Holden, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
J. H. Abbott, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
C. Hyne, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
J. Sturrock, Esq.	.. ..	..	100
R. Rayner ..	.. ..	..	50
G. B. Gladding.	.. ..	..	50
H. Willis ..	.. ..	..	50
H. Haddrell ..	.. ..	..	30
J. Johnson ..	.. ..	..	30
H. Swan ..	.. ..	..	30
Rev. P. H. Lefeuvre	.. ..	..	30
E. W. Keily ..	.. ..	..	25
— Lindsey, ..	.. ..	..	25
John S. Biggs ..	.. ..	..	20
G. Holt ..	.. ..	..	20
S. Sharp ..	.. ..	..	20
W. Watson ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Watson ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Tindale ..	.. ..	..	20
W. A. Smith ..	.. ..	..	20
A. Campbell ..	.. ..	..	20
E. Webb ..	.. ..	..	20
E. J. Foster ..	.. ..	..	20
T. Brown ..	.. ..	..	20
G. Gurr ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Seaman ..	.. ..	..	20
W. Craig ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Rollison ..	.. ..	..	20
J. W. Wade ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Gregory ..	.. ..	..	20
A. Millar (Nagpore)	.. ..	..	20
J. Butler ..	.. ..	..	20
W. Cooper ..	.. ..	..	20
T. Proctor ..	.. ..	..	20
T. Burgess ..	.. ..	..	20
A. Simons ..	.. ..	..	20
W. Stead ..	.. ..	..	20
J. Jones ..	.. ..	..	20
T. Dunlop ..	.. ..	..	20
C. Harriss ..	.. ..	..	10
J. Hartley ..	.. ..	..	10
W. Stanley ..	.. ..	..	10
P. W. Joseph ..	.. ..	..	10
Rev. C. Kirk...	.. ..	..	10

Additional contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs Holden, Rayner, Haddrell, Scannen, Smith, Campbell, Purkiss, Hyne, Dunlop, Gurr, and the Secretary, or may be paid into the Oriental Bank to the credit of Messrs. Purkiss and Biggs.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
BURMAH shaped, per hundred	1 12	2 0
Do. Do. per thousand	14 0	16 0
THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred	1 8	1 12
Do. Do. per thousand	13 0	15 0

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGAR CASES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas...	2 8	2 12
Do. do. do. ...	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly.	4 0	4 8
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly.....	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with foiled Cedar Wood; with divisions, flap, enclosed gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, filled with one hundred of the choicest No. 2 Manilla Cigars or Cheroots (*a handsome present for a gentleman*)	27 0	30 0
OUSSUM SKIN, Finest Golden, for No. 1 and No. 2 Manillas, with plain or Engraved hinged electro-gilt frames and spring fastening from	3 8 to 20	4 0
RUSSIA, Telescope, for No. 2 Manillas	3 8	4 0
RUSSIA, as Morocco quoted above, filled with one hundred No. 2 Manillas	27 0	30 0
SEALSKIN, as Opossum Skin ..... from	9 8 to	20 0
SILVER, Solid Standard, richly engraved, with space for inscription ..... from	45 0 to	100 0
TORTOISESHELL, mounted with Silver...from	18 0 to	30 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
all the above descriptions just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED.—Must understand English thoroughly, and be competent to read first and final proofs. A practical printer preferred. Sober and regular habits indispensable. Persons possessing these qualifications, of which satisfactory proof will be required, may address X., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Fort.

NURSE WANTED.—A Lady proceeding to England with an infant requires a European woman to attend her. Address Z., care of the "Times of India."

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COREN & Co.

NOTICE.—The Money Order Office, Bombay, will be closed from Thursday the 25th instant, to Tuesday the 30th instant, inclusive, on account of Easter Holidays.

E. W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Chief Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill.....Rs. 29 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon..... " 15 "
Tuning Pianos ..... " 7 "
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music ..... " 20 "

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared the first shipment of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have been selected by them from actual sample shipments, and are considered to be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally good quality :—

HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal.....	Rs. 21 per doz.
Do Yellow Seal	19 "
HOUSEHOLD PORT	20 "
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. & Co.	

A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast Wine 9 "

D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in conformity with the landable spirit of retrenchment which now obtains; and have much confidence in inviting a trial.

The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in cask. Orders for it will therefore be registered and executed after a few days.

5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine : said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichloride of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chiretting (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirette. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Fessaries, Hodges', Greenhagh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

March, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR BOOKS.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. have long had it in contemplation to reduce their scale of charges, but have hitherto been deterred by important considerations connected with the increasing expenses of keeping up Establishments in Bombay and the heavy rate of freight on Overland Consignments. In consequence, however, of the extension of business, the addition to the European Population of the Presidency, and the revision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tariff in favour of importers, together with the facilities now afforded by that Company, they have the pleasure to announce that from this date they will offer the following advantages :—

New and Standard Books, whether supplied from Stock or procured from England, will be charged at a uniform rate of two annas to the shilling, thus a book of which the published price in England is six shillings will be supplied at three rupees twelve annas; the same book procured from England through the post will cost four rupees. In the case of larger books, the result is nearly the same : a book published at £1 will generally weigh 3 lbs., costing in postage four shillings, or one shilling and eight pence; the total cost by this means would therefore be Rs. 13; purchased in Bombay the same book will cost Rs. 12-8. There will thus be, in future, no advantage in ordering books direct from England by post; and when the convenience of immediate supply is taken into consideration, in addition to the avoidance of all risk in transit, Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully submit that there will be a large balance of advantage in favour of their Customers.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. are prepared to receive indents from Schools and Public Libraries, and to execute them at English prices plus the ordinary charges of import, for amounts of not less than £100.—Cash on delivery.

The Book Stock, after many valuable additions, especially to the Law and Medical shelves has been re-arranged and classified in a manner to facilitate selection. The latest publications are received by the Weekly Steamers, and nothing is omitted to keep the general reader *au courant* with the best Literature of the day.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully solicit inspection of their Stock; a spare half hour may be pleasantly spent in looking over the shelves.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. would direct special attention to their Cash terms for Periodicals and Newspapers. A list of these Publications with the distinctive features of each, the English price and the rates at which they are supplied in Bombay or despatched to the Mofussil, may be had on application. A glance will show that Magazines are supplied at less than their cost when sent direct from England by post; for instance, any Shilling Magazine costs eight pence per month postage from England, making the total cost £1 os. 8d. per annum; the charge as per Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s list, is Rs. 7-2 in Bombay or Rs. 8-10 by post into the country. Newspapers which are sent direct from England to addresses in India, are quoted at a small percentage upon the English cost and postage, though less than that charged by many English News Agents.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. trust that their old Friends and Customers will continue, and increase their favours, and that the Public generally will do them the honour to second their endeavours to deal fairly and justly by the Community.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s Catalogues of the Library and of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments are still available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SEASON OF 1869!

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,
MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,
respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED

GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO ; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED ; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton ; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE ; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE ; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
PATRAS, RED ; of a rich Burgundy character...	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE ; of a fine Hock character...	20 8	3 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT ELIE ; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry ; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.		
SANTORIN ; a very dry wine, with Port flavour...	28 8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
THERA ; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
VISANTO ; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert.	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESSMELY No. 1 ; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER ; a red Wine of Burgundy character ...	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD ; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India : Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a vecherch' Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agences—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo —Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'.....	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.....	'Dunville's V.R.'.....	" 18 "
Clarets	'Medoc'	" 10 "
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12 "

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry.....	Quarts. Rs. 27 per doz.	
Fine Very Pale	" " 27	"
Fine Pale	" " 29	"
Superior Port	" " 27	"
Do. do.	Pints. " 14	"
Brandy	" 32	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS

JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen...	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra " " ...	4 0	4 8
" " ...	6 8	7 8
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints " ...	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts " ...	6 8	7 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado ..... Rs.	28	—
	No. 2 White Capsule..... "	32	" 17
	" 3 Green Seal ..... "	24	" —
	" 1 Ruby Capsule..... "	40	" 21
	" 3 "Crowns" Solera "	40	" 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle..... "	25	" 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule... "	15	" —
	" 3 " ... "	20	" 11
	" 2 c Blue Capsule... "	24	" 13
	" 2 b " ... "	30	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—17TH MARCH 1869.

Government Papers continue declining in prices, particularly the 4 per cents. Sales of Rs. 10,000 and under of 4 per cents. were made at Rs. 5-12, 6-0, 6-4, 6-6 and 6-12 discount, and in the afternoon some lots were offered for sale at lower rates. Only one sale of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 was reported, viz: Rs. 13,000 at Rs. 8-6 premium. 5½ per cents. are again quoted slightly lower. 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-8 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were at the following prices:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,650.
Beerbhoom Coal Co.'s shares, yesterday and to-day at Rs. 240 per full share of Rs. 1,000 paid up.
Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, at Rs. 16.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 205.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 156.
Bengal Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 51.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 20th March 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	5,20,428
Deposits at Head Office	1,65,47,933
Deposits at Branches	12,13,076
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,41,700
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	4,30,985
	Rs. 2,57,57,738

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	6,75,161
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,92,043
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	15,35,704
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	75,37,074
Dead Stock	4,66,061
Stamps	5,199
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	13,16,525
Overdrafts	514
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	83,99,493
Do. at Branches	49,09,959
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	4,60,156
	Rs. 2,57,57,738

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 16th March, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Rest Fund	17,55,771 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... Rs. Nil	67,55,362 8 0
Do. do. at Branches ..... „ 67,55,362 8 0	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,35,11,308 9 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	18,98,885 7 10
Sundries	6,04,452 12 0
	Rs. 6,65,25,780 12 8

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	88,22,415 7 8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	42,07,077 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	70,73,545 9 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,37,81,497 12 10
Dead Stock	9,90,463 12 4
Stamps	15,088 10 0
Balances with other Banks	2,17,984 0 7
Sundries	9,39,568 7 6
	Rs. 3,60,47,550 12 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,67,49,883 1 0	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... „ 1,37,28,346 15 7	
	3,04,78,230 0 7
	Rs. 6,65,25,780 12 8

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 13th March, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital	56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 30,23,786 9 7	
Public Deposits at Branches 26,44,055 2 2	
	56,67,841 11 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	75,34,137 7 9
Cash Credits undrawn do.	3,82,498 2 10
Bank Notes outstanding	435 0 0
Post Bills	1,66,257 12 4
Reserve Fund	5,62,500 0 0
Rest	88,267 1 9
	Rupees 209,16,925 5 5

ASSETS.	
Silver and Notes at Head Office	28,79,974 2 0
Silver and Notes at Branches	62,50,485 13 9
	91,30,469 15 9
Govt. Securities	7,53,129 4 8
Govt. Reserve, Cash ..... Railway 9,23,786 9 7	
Securities	5,23,786 9 7
Loans at Head Office and Branches	22,62,910 6 6
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches	6,67,025 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	42,13,931 5 3
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches	2,24,586 11 11
Bills of Exchange do.	17,07,759 8 4
Due by other Banks	5,33,326 10 5
	Rupees 209,16,925 5 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Pridden, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Aden.
Sherriff, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Roorkee.
Heath, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., from sick leave, from England.
Miller, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, from sick leave, from England.
Coyan, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from England.
Becher, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Jebb, Ensign, 26th Cameronians, on duty, from England.
Bellasis, Lieutenant, 102th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Warburton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from sick leave, from England.
Call, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Scott, Ensign, 12th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Greer, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Wilkins, Captain, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Congreave, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Day, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Becher, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Thompson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Indore.
Sherriff, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England, (on the 24th.)
Sheppee, Captain, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to join, to Kurrachee.
Jebb, Ensign, 26th Cameronians, on duty, to Calcutta.
Swinhoe, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Grant, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3rd March 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—
109th Foot.—Captain George Sullivan to be Major, from the 9th of January 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—
18th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign F. W. Saunders, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Hogge, transferred to the 16th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 24th February 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—
2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet F. Barrow, (2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th March to the 15th September, to study the native languages.
20th Hussars.—Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Warner, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for twelve months, on private affairs
[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 2nd May last, p. 154.]
Royal Artillery.—Brevet Colonel J. Young, (25th Brigade,) to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, from the 7th June 1869 to the 7th June 1870, in extension.
Major E. Harrison, (C. Battery 19th Brigade) to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 3rd March to the 3rd September, in extension.
1st Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Major E. T. St. L. MacGwire, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.
Lieutenant G. P. Lucas, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.
7th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Assistant Surgeon E. Connellar, to remain at Sehore, on medical certificate, from the 31st January to the 31st March, in extension of privilege leave.
12th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Captain J. Warren, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a Medical Board.
23rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain T. B. Hackett, v. C., to remain in England, from the 22nd April to the 22nd December, on private affairs in extension.
77th Foot.—Ensign F. Graham, to Sheik Bhooden, Punjab, from the 17th December 1868 to the 16th March 1869, on medical certificate.
88th Foot.—Captain J. Baird, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.
90th Foot.—Lieutenant A. M. de la Voye, to England, via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.
Rifle Brigade, (3rd Battalion).—Quarter-master J. Clarke, to England for seventeen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage.
[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 5th ultimo.]
Staff Corps.—Lieutenant F. C. W. Drummond, (Adjutant 7th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a Medical Board.
Late 34th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. F. Fortescue, to Calcutta, from the 17th February to the 17th May, to study the native languages.
Ordnance Department.—Honorary Lieutenant R. Postance, (Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Saugor,) to Lucknow, from the 1st March, for six months on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Indian Empire	Wallace	Sunderland, Oct. 21.
	Lord Palmerston	Furgesson	Mauritius, Jan. 18.
	Nada (s)	Wood	Hongkong, Feb. 28.
	Malabar	Galloway	Greenock, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Comorin (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Premier	Merithew	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Pride of the Port, Jordan, to Liverpool.
Ship Dilharee, Bissett, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer India, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 16	Robert	Baker	Madras, March 10.
	Surat	Bond	Zanzibar, Jan. 17.
	Helen B. Cooper	Dickinson	Moulmein Feb. 26.
17	Deccan (s)	Kellock	Southampton, Jan. 14

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16	Labourdonnais (s)	——	——
	Sehah Jehan	——	——
	Michael Angelo	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Mar. 16	Inverdrine	Peter	Coconada.
17	Cashmere	Dickinson	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta.
17	Oriental	Gascia	Singapore.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HYNES—POWER—February 25th, at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Very Rev. W. Weldon, Chaunpneys, D. D., Dean of Lichfield, Lewis G. Hynes, Chief Assistant H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, eldest son of J. L. Hynes, Esq., late Assistant Accountant General, to Pauline Mary, second daughter of Dr. J. A. Power, of Burton Crescent, London, W. C.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STEWART—March 11th, at Muddekpoora, Bhaugulpore, the wife of Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCONCE—CROFT—March 18th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Cave-Brown, M.A., Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Barrister-at-law, son of Archibald Sconce, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Esther Margaret, elder daughter of William Croft, Esq., of Worcester.
REAKS—GARLAND—March 17th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Broomhead, M.A., William Reak, son of the late John Reaks, Esq., Dublin, Ireland, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Garland, Esq., formerly Deputy Commissioner of Oude.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

In these days of professional book-making, it is somewhat surprising that no one has come forward with a good Griffin's Guide to Jungle Life in India. It is usually possible to get half a dozen explanatory works on almost any subject on which one may require information, from a guide to the hot springs of Iceland, to a description of the butterflies of the Upper Amazon, or the ferns of Java. Yet, so far as we are aware, there has been no guide-book-armour hitherto beaten out, to protect the soft innocence of the Anglo-Indian Griffin from the pitfalls of the practical joker, the brambles of the dishonest native dealer, the disreputable servant, or those represented by the difficulties and perils of early jungle life—perils to which the possessors of adventurous dispositions are especially exposed. Surely there should be some explanatory *vade mecum*, to act as a buffer between the new comer and the waggeries of his more experienced peers; between him and the chance of commencing Indian house-keeping with a collection of *pariah* n'er-do-weels for his servants, whom no one else would even look at; between him and the exactions of native dealers, and artificers, who calmly charge him treble the conventional prices, for articles and workmanship trebly beneath the conventional standard of excellence; between him and those oftentimes really dangerous griffinages, which the *shikari* of a month's experience of the country is likely to perpetrate. A dialogue something to the following effect, is not an uncommon one, and will instance our meaning in the latter particular:—

M. (*log.*)—"Only been three weeks in India? Then I suppose you have made no attempt at sport yet."—*N.* "Oh! haven't I, though? I brought my old Whitworth volunteer rifle out with me, and the other day I went out ten miles, to where I heard there was a tiger to be got." *M.*—"Only with *one* rifle?"—*N.* "Yes, only with one. But it carries a great distance." *M.*—"Indeed! And pray how many beaters had you?"—*N.* "Why, none. What's the good? A fellow told me where I should most likely see the tiger, and I just went there and laid up for him." *M.*—"And supposing he *had* come, what should you have done?"—*N.* "Done! Why let fly at him, of course!" *M.*—"And supposing you did not happen to kill him?"—*N.* "Oh, well, I never bothered myself to think about that. I'm a very good shot you know; and then if he'd come at me, I suppose I should have run and got on my horse and bolted!"

How many of our mofussil readers can recall some such instance as the above, of an ardent passion for sport, a strong contempt of danger, and an abundant self-confidence leading young men, fresh from the experience of English rabbit warrens, to break impatiently through the restraints imposed on them by want of knowledge, want of acquaintance with practised sportsmen, want of proper appliances, and to endeavour, by sheer hardihood, to force on a gratification which they would otherwise have had to wait a considerable period before they could attain to by orthodox channels. We are confident that nothing but the growing scarcity of large game, near most up-country cantonments, has of late years preserved many a fool-hardy youngster, in the eagerness of his hot-blooded impulses, from rushing upon almost certain disaster.

What is wanted, is a Guide which, upon domestic and sporting matters, would be to the general Griffin, what the Griffin's *Aide-de-Camp* has, for so many years, been to him as regards his earlier transactions in horse-flesh. It is true that most new arrivals speedily find themselves in a sufficiently intimate connection with some one of experience, as to admit of their indenting upon him for counsel and guidance. But among the many hundreds of little things which he wishes to know almost at once, it is quite impossible for him to remember the *viva voce* particulars of more than a third, and unless well endowed with pertinacity, he shrinks from continually badgering his new found acquaintances with the same petty questions over and over again. To do old residents justice, they almost always betray a kindly readiness to lighten the darkness of the Griffins confided to their care; but the latter are often diffident in drawing to the extent they might upon the assistance thus placed at their credit. Like a timid whist-player, who has forgotten trumps, they often prefer waiting till by some chance the desired knowledge reveals itself to them, to repeatedly worrying their friends with their simplicity. As a rule, this system may in its clumsy roundabout fashion answer tolerably well in the end, but before it does answer, it very often happens that events intervene, rendering the required knowledge absolutely needful to avoid misfortune. A work, such as that which we allude to, should contain advice as to outfit, the average cost of jungle-travel in various parts of the country, broadly defined; the price of the commoner necessaries, such as tents, camp furniture, horses, provisions, &c., the number of servants required, their designations, and usual pay, with a few hints as to the method of engaging and treating them, and their more salient peculiarities; sketches of a cantonment life, of a district life, and of a presidency life, together with a few directions as to the value of local currency, and a short vocabulary of the names of the most common things, and of the most habitual expressions. To this might be added, in a more detailed form, a guide to the young *shikari* which would most certainly be of the greatest use to him. It might contain instructions as to the various kinds of game to be found, the localities wherein to seek them, and the most proper seasons to go out after them. It might give advice as to the best description of rifles and guns for forming a fair average "big game battery," with "wrinkles" as to the method of preserving skins, choosing and forming encampments, treating wounds, snake-bites, fever, or other jungle contingencies, and a description of the most suitable shikaring costume, ignorance of which has often proved the cause of much disappointment to the young Indian sportsman. Then might be added a list of the most common hunting terms, the native names of the most familiar animals, the method of obtaining, controlling, and paying beaters; directions as to the best diet to walk upon, and the safest and simplest liquors for allaying thirst; to the choice treatment and training of sporting dogs, the care of horses, and the hundred and one other things which it usually takes the new comer so long and often costs him so dearly to learn. Armed with such a *vade mecum*, a Griffin who had any *nous* about him at all, might in three months, provided he found himself at the proper period, in a good shooting district, emerge from the chrysalis of his ignorance, and find himself capable of going out upon the bottom of his own knowledge and experience, quite able to take care of himself, which is precisely what it is so exceedingly necessary that those who commit themselves to a Bedouin existence in an Indian jungle should be able to do. In remarking on the want of such a Guide as this, we would not be understood to decry the *shikar* works of Campbell, Shakespeare, Rice, &c., but as they are mainly records of past sport, and are addressed to the general reader, they are of small assistance, except as a stimulant to those who seek for direct counsel for practical purposes from them. Somebody has recently been sending some sporting notes in India to the *Field*; but when we say that one of his first pieces of advice is to counsel the new comer to "*borrow an elephant from the Commissariat*," it will be seen that he is not likely to do much towards supplying the want which we have indicated. The market, therefore, is still open, and there can be no gainsaying the demand.

THE telegram published in yesterday's "Gazette" regarding the report of the Bombay Bank Commission is not very intelligible; but we take the meaning of Mr. Grant Duff's reply to Mr. Nicol to be, that the Commissioners have sent in their Report to the Governor-General in Council, by whom they were appointed, and that the Report will not be published in England until it has been received back from India with the comments upon it of Lord Mayo and the other members of the Supreme Government. If this interpretation be correct, it is probable that we in this country shall see the Report first of all in the pages of the "Gazette of India." There ought to be no unnecessary delay in publishing a document which is so anxiously looked for by the public both here and at home.

IF the rumour be true, that the Bombay Government has received strict orders from home to take care that the line to Jubbulpore is completed by the end of this year, so that the Duke of Edinburgh may travel all the way by rail from Calcutta to Bombay, the visit of the Royal Duke will confer a more substantial benefit on this country than the mere gratification of that sentiment of loyalty which is the strongest feeling in the heart of every British subject. We have awaited patiently for years the completion of the works for establishing direct railway communication between the two principal cities of India, and, if regard for the convenience of the Duke of Edinburgh should impel the Government and the Railway Company to save us the annoyance of waiting two years longer for the accomplishment of an undertaking so essential to the welfare of India, we shall have an additional motive for shouting "God bless our Sailor Prince" when His Royal Highness arrives in Bombay.

THE "Pioneer" hears on what it fears will prove valid authority, that the Home Government decline to entertain any retiring scheme whatsoever, whether by bonus or otherwise. The "Englishman" makes a similar assertion.

IT is now definitely announced that the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Calcutta about the middle of December, and that his stay in India will extend altogether to about three months. He will spend it is expected two or three weeks in Calcutta; will then proceed to Agra, where the Grand Durbar will be held, and finally run up to Cashmere.

A NOTIFICATION was to appear in the "Gazette of India" of last Saturday, authorising the deposits by persons tendering for the new Loan, of Government Securities, instead of cash, or a cheque, as required by the terms of the Loan notification, in pledge that they will take up whatever portion of the loan may be allotted to them. The Government, it is said, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State to cause the conditions of the new loan to be published in the "London Gazette." It is more than probable, therefore, that tenders will be received from England.

WE observe that the special train, by which the Governor General and suite is to travel to Umballa on the 25th, will occupy only forty-five hours in the journey of 1,154 miles, including stoppages for five hours at Burdwan, Teen Pahar, Jumalpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Allyghur. What a contrast, says the "Friend," to the state of things a few years ago when Umballa was six days from Calcutta.

THE "Pioneer" corrects its assertion that the Ameer is unattended by any of his wisest councillors. Syud Noor Mahomed, who accompanies him, is much trusted by Shere Ali for his sagacity.

SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN is said to have ordered Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan to collect his troops in preparation for an immediate march on Turkistan. Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan is preparing to obey, but has demanded to be put in funds for the expedition.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, Political Agent in Bhopal, is expected to leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 27th on furlough. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant at Indore, will officiate as Political Agent in Bhopal; and Captain Berkeley, 2nd Assistant, will officiate for Colonel Thompson.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the extension to Uncovenanted Ministerial Officers of the privilege of receiving advances for building suitable houses for their accommodation in places in which, no house being available, building must be resorted to, the head of the Department to which such officers belong certifying to the necessity for such advances.

IT is reported that cholera is raging terribly at Herat.

WE observe that the Rev. Doctor Wilson, was to deliver a lecture last Saturday evening in the Seetabuldee Mission Church, Nagpore, on "The Mahratta Country and its People."

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, the Cotton Commissioner for the Berars and Central Provinces, has passed through Madras, *en route* to Calcutta, whither, it is said, he has been summoned to confer with Earl Mayo on questions connected with cotton cultivation in India.

MALWA is teeming with rich crops bearing opium, and with yellow corn-fields. Generally the produce will be above the average, but in spots on the westerly borders there may be a loss of four annas in the rupee. The sustenance of the cattle has been difficult. There is hope that the worst is over in their case. Those which have been kept alive to this time, may now remain so, though their appearance belies the idea of life being in them.—*Friend of India.*

THE sea keeps steadily hammering its way and washing off the splinters in both British and Native Cochin. The Dewan objects, however, to paying anything for the protection of the coast, as he does not see that the Cochin Sirkar would benefit by the preservation of the coast. We presume that that Sirkar will have to pay its share of the expense of any necessary measure for protecting joint imperial and local interests in Cochin.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MAURITIUS papers up to the 18th of February bring cheering news. One journal remarks—"It has never fallen to our lot during a long term of years to have to report so favourably on the prospects of the colony;" and again "Mauritius is at present a smiling garden." The daily number of deaths from the fever, though slightly in excess of that for January, was far below those of the same period of 1867 and 1868, and the death-rate, except in the town of Port Louis, was even below the average of most years.

THE Government of Madras referred for consideration the question as to the share to be borne by the Civil and Military Departments, respectively, of the cost of lock hospitals in places where the cantonment funds are unable to bear the whole charge. The Government of India has decided that as, except in Presidency Towns, lock hospitals are established for the protection of the soldiery only, their cost should, unless special circumstances exist indicating the propriety of a different course, be treated as a purely military charge.

THE Government of India has ruled, we observe, that pensions from the Police Superannuation Fund to men transferred from the Army to the Police, with a title to count their service in the former towards pension from the latter, shall be granted at military rates for troops of the line, instead of at the rates prescribed in the rules of the Superannuation Fund. This concession is, however, to apply to those men only who remained faithful during the mutiny, whilst the regiments to which they belonged joined the rebels.

WE ("Madras Athenæum") understand that the Secretary of State has authorised the *Seconding* in the Corps of Engineers of all such Engineer Officers who are on the permanent civil staff of the army or other civil employ. Any loss of Military pay that may be sustained by those officers who draw the allowance in addition to their staff pay, will have to be made up by the Department in which they are employed. This order will, we believe, affect the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers of Railways and the Irrigation Company, the Accountant General of P. W. accounts, and others similarly employed.

WITH reference to a remark made by us in our paper of the 15th instant as to the inquiry it has been proposed to institute into the entozoa among animals slaughtered for ration beef, we are assured that the extent to which the disease prevails has been greatly exaggerated, and that many carcases have been rejected which were capable of supplying wholesome food to the soldier. The subject, we understand, has been placed in the hands of the Commander-in Chief, in order that a practical investigation of the subject may be carried out under His Excellency's orders.—*Pioneer.*

FROM a correspondent at Allahabad we ("Central India Times") hear that a most unseemly scene was gone through the other day, at the railway station there. It appears that a certain disciple of Esculapius hailing from Dinapore and a Valiant Captain of Police from these parts, whom we all know, were the actors therein. They had a regular pugilistic encounter in the waiting-room of the station. We are unable to say what was the origin of the *fracas*, but the affair has, we understand, been submitted to the Chief Commissioner for adjudication, so far as one of his own officers is considered to be concerned.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Umballa on the 25th January, Havildar Mehtab Sing, of the 26th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—"With conduct unbecoming a non-commissioned officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Naraina, on or about the 8th October 1868, when in command of a guard of his regiment, escorting Government treasure to Mehidpore, failed to post double sentries over the said treasure, as required by regulations, in consequence of which neglect Government treasure to the amount of Rupees 5,309, or thereabouts, was plundered." The court was of opinion that the prisoner was guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, but after having "attentively re-considered the whole of the evidence and also the observations of the revising officer," it revoked its former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service. This decision has been approved and confirmed.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has, we observe, been authorised by the Government to convene a committee for the purpose of reporting on the articles of line gear actually required in troops and batteries, and their period of duration. Similar committees are to be assembled in Bombay and Madras. The question to be settled is the natnre and description of the articles of stable gear to be provided out of the petty contract allowance, and the sufficiency or otherwise of that allowance for the purpose. It has been decided also to place the gun and carriage contract allowance in Madras and Bombay on the same footing as in Bengal, by the issue to officers commanding batteries of "half wroughts" from the Magazines at Bengal rates. The vexed question of the proprietorship of stable gear has been settled, we learn from the "Pioneer," in favour of the Madras officer, who is to be placed on the same footing as the officers of the other two presidencies, and must receive a first grant-in-aid, by the Government of Rs. 6 a horse.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 10½d.

In the Manchester Market business is active in consequence of the diminished stock of Cotton.
7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8½ „ „ 11s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 3½d.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH 1869.

NEW.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote	271 to 273
Hingunghat	278 to 280
Broach ..... N.G.	270 to 272
Do. ..... M.G.	282 to 285
Veeravul	255 to 260
Khandeish Barsee	269 to 270
Dhollera Bhownuggur	274 to 276
Vingorla	255 to 257
Dharwar, Sawginned	290 to 295

Ready sales 3,475. Market rising.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on March 20.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·837 inches
Temperature of the Air	78·1 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2 „
Dew Point	68·1 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·720 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·7 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	83·7 „
Minimum do. do.	73·6 „
Gen. Direction of Wind. NNW, NNE, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement in 24 hours	286 miles.

THE Rev. Newman Hall told the following story in the course of a lecture in Sheffield on his recent visit to America. An illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation:—"My bredren when de fust man Adam was made he was made of wet clay, and set up agin the palings to dry." "Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay, and set up agin de palings to dry?" "Yes, sar, I do." "Who made de palings?" "Sit down, sar," said the preacher sternly, "such questions as dat would upset any system of theology."

A PERFECTLY model criminal was tried in Paris a short time since. Being asked if he had anything to say he replied, "Yes, a good deal. In the first place, I object to the judges." "To the judges? You mean the jury." "Nothing of the kind; I mean the judges—all the judges of France." "Impossible." "It is not impossible but a fact." "And, sir, on what grounds?" "Because they are prejudiced against me." Judge (severely) "Prisoner, you must not say such things. No judge in France is prejudiced against any one." "Well, I don't know about that," replied the prisoner; "but you must know as well as I do that they have already condemned me five times."

MODERN POLITENESS.—"We live in the age of ill-bred people: let us accept this as an acknowledged fact and without discussing it now. Every one of us, whoever we are, and to whatever social circle we may belong, has every day to suffer more or less from that terrible scourge, a bad education. Every day we see disappearing the last vestiges of what was formerly called French politeness, which, be it said *pour parenthèse*, has never been exactly French, since true politeness is of all countries. Never had we so much need of politeness as now, since we are no longer a society, as people have said a hundred times, but *society*; the yoke of old etiquette has been broken for some time, old decorum does not exist any longer. All find themselves at nearly the same level. So much the more is education necessary for us."—"*Les Gens Mal élevés*" *by Arnould Fremy.*

SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE, M. P., died on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, from injuries he received while hunting with Mr. Selby Lowndes's hounds on Saturday, Feb. 20. His horse on leaping an ordinary fence, rather overjumped himself, and, lighting on broken ground, threw Sir John with great force. He broke his collar-bone, and is supposed to have fractured one of his ribs, the latter injury producing inflammation of the lungs. He and Lord Brougham were the last members who sat for the whole county of Yorkshire. Sir John Johnstone was in his 70th year, and his death causes a vacancy for Scarborough, which will probably be filled up by his very popular son, Sir Harcourt Johnstone.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE Army Estimates are now in the hands of the Printer and will be moved by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons on the 8th March. You have already heard from me the alterations which will appear in them and the points of difference which will be shown between the estimates passed last session and proposed this. The reorganisation of the Cavalry will be carried into effect in April, when the squadron will be constituted the administrative unit for interior economy, as well as the tactical unit for field exercise. Each squadron will be officered by two captains, two lieutenants, and one cornet, so that only four cornets will be required for each regiment, and the four junior cornets will be reduced from all the regiments not in India—those in India will not be reduced. It is not quite settled even yet whether the rank of cornet will be abolished and all cornets be made lieutenants; but the question has been maturely considered and will probably be carried into effect; but if it is, the junior lieutenants, who but for the change would remain cornets, will only draw cornet's pay. In the Artillery and Engineers there will be no reduction of personnel, but the horses of each field battery will be reduced. In future on a peace establishment each gun will be drawn by four horses, and the line of spare waggons, such as store cart, forage waggon, *et hoc genus omne*, will cease to exist. In the Engineers there will be a reduction of the horses of the mounted trains, but not to such a great extent as was at one time anticipated. The horses of Cavalry regiments at home will be reduced by about twenty-five per regiment, and by means of this reduction the 8th Dragoon Guards will be mounted without the expense of horses being purchased. Otherwise it would have been necessary to buy horses for this regiment, as the 13th Hussars are not to bring their horses home from Canada, but are to leave them in America where they will be sold. The 13th will on arrival be stationed at York, where they will receive the horses of the 15th Hussars, and about twenty horses will be drawn from each regiment to mount the 3rd Dragoon Guards by the Adjutant General's Department. The only change which will be made in the establishment of the non-commissioned officers of the Cavalry will be that instead of one sergeant-major to each troop there will only be one sergeant-major to each squadron; but as there will also be a quartermaster sergeant to each squadron there will be no actual reduction.

In the Infantry there will be a reduction of two companies in each battalion, which will leave two captains and two lieutenants to be absorbed as vacancies occur. There will be a reduction of several ensigns, and similarly as in the Cavalry the rank of ensign will be probably merged in that of lieutenant. In the infantry of the Guards there will be a reduction of three lieutenant colonels. The senior officers of the brigade of Guards consist of a major-general commanding the Guards, a lieutenant-colonel to each of the three regiments, who practically performs the duties of a brigadier, and a major in command of each of the seven battalions. Before the Crimean war the command of the Guards was in the hands of the brigadiers, lieutenant colonels of regiments, but on the return of the Guards from the East it was decided to concentrate the command in a major-general, and a major-general who had served before Sebastopol was selected for the post. The result was that the duties of the lieutenant-colonels were reduced to a minimum, and it has now been decided to abolish their

...sted 6,000 rupees for table expenses, every day. In addition to the names mentioned in my previous letters, I find one more Sirdar of the Ameer's Council accompanying His Highness. He is Noor Afzul Khan Candaharee, the Ameer's father-in-law, and also his Wuzeer, and whose name is most familiar to those acquainted with Afghan politics. He is wonderfully fat and it is a difficult task for him to move about.

The ceremonies observed at the reception of the Ameer were in accordance with the programme that was previously published.

It has been continually raining here since the Ameer's arrival. The clouds have, however, cleared up to-day.

Yesterday evening the Ameer, accompanied by Major Pollock and Lieut. Colonel Chamberlain and the Ameer's staff, inspected the Museum and the Railway workshops. This morning at 8 A.M., when I write this letter, the Ameer has gone to Government House to pay the Lieutenant Governor a private visit, and is accompanied by Wuzeer Meer Afzul Khan, Atta Mahomed Khan, and other military Sirdars. At noon he will go to the Katee of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Major Cracroft, to pay him a private visit.

UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15TH MARCH.

In case you may not yet have heard of the following items of information, I will venture to run the risk of repetition and send them to you.

Major General Lumsden is to be the guest of the Viceroy at the coming durbar; as is also Sir William Muir.

Major General Crawford Chamberlain has been invited to attend the durbar by the Ameer, who knew that gallant officer in 1840 when he (Shere Ali Khan) was a State prisoner in our hands.

Lord Napier of Magdala is, as you are doubtless aware, to be the guest of Lord Mayo at the durbar.

Assistant Surgeon Bradshaw, R.H.A., in medical charge of the Kussowlie depôt, is to succeed Surgeon Ross as Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Viceroy will not reach Umballa till the 27th.

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18TH MARCH.

The weather has cleared up and is getting warmer daily, but the public health continues good.

The Native Artillery from Aden, under command of Lieutenant Grattan, arrived yesterday.

The new Kamdar of Gondul, Mr. Dhoolerai, has been overhauling the accounts of the talooks, and has, I hear, discovered serious discrepancies for which some one must be held responsible. It would appear that books and documents were cleverly manufactured so as to look as if they were written up on the dates mentioned in them. The writing and paper exposed to smoke, seems to have wrought the change.

The condition of the Bhyad Gerassias of the province remains *in statu quo*, and notwithstanding the repeated recommendations made by our Political Agent to Government for the adoption of a more liberal policy towards them, in consequence of their being left entirely at the mercy of the chiefs to whom they are subordinate, no definite orders have as yet been received, and the fact may be attributed to the non-interference policy so rigidly enforced by Sir Bartle Frere's Government.

That this system is productive of ruinous consequences to a vast number of the landholders of the province is self-evident; and that it is the cause of very much discontent is also apparent.

Protection from international invasions, and security from predatory excursions, which the chiefs enjoy, are due to British supremacy in the province, and the least return they ought to make for these advantages should be a guarantee that their people will be justly ruled and not subject to oppression, and whenever a breach of this guarantee occurs they should bind themselves to be guided by the decision of the British authorities notwithstanding their so-called independence. This can very well be done by a little alteration in the existing treaties.

When we see around us Native Chiefs, confiscating at their will and pleasure the estates of landholders under their jurisdiction—when we see them subjecting to indignity and disgrace their near relations and persons in exalted positions—and a hundred other matters too numerous to mention, the utter necessity there is for interference in their internal affairs when in disorder is clearly manifest, and as they are indebted to the British arms for their thrones, it can be no indignity for the British power to exercise a wholesome check over them.

In a State scarcely a hundred miles from this, the Chief is not allowed to have a will of his own—he is treated as a prisoner almost—his mother is a prisoner, and so are two of his nearest relatives. The Ministry, one of whom was a few years back in the menial position of a cook, are really the rulers, and have assumed the independence which by right belongs only to the Chief, and to those to whom he may legally depute it. The consequence of this is confusion and disorder, and numberless complaints which the authorities are powerless to entertain; and if any attempt were made to interfere, the Chief would be tutored to stand up for his independence and resist.

If secret and confidential reports, secret even from the gaze of Sheristedars *et hoc genus*, were called for by Government from the Political Agent in regard to the actual condition of each State, I am pretty sure very few indeed, if any at all, would be found to have administered their affairs justly and righteously. The administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is distinguished for its justice and liberality, and it would not only redound to His Excellency's credit, but gain him the gratitude of the landholders and people of this province, if he were to accord sanction to the proposals from time to time made by our Political Agent to secure their welfare.

Having thus far advocated on public grounds what I consider the rights of a grossly oppressed people in this province, I shall merely add that the persons selected to fill offices of trust ought to be of a courteous and conciliatory disposition, but firm; men of action, who will not allow their energies to rust; and of a comprehensive mind, which could at a glance take up an idea and work it out. These are the kind of men who would command the confidence of the people, and who would be able at a push to grapple with any difficulty.

One of the pleaders in the Kattyawar agency, Mr. Nugindass Brizbokundass, who is an intelligent and promising young man, has been appointed by H. H. the Rao of Cutch as Chief Judge in that province on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A brief precis has been published, of measures recently sanctioned by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, in connection with matters relating to irrigation and agriculture.

This is all we find under the head of Bombay—

"Sanction has been given to a large project, estimated to cost Rs. 26,31,085, for the construction of a reservoir to supply the city and station of Poona and the station of Kirkee with water, and for the irrigation of a portion of the Poona Collectorate. This scheme has been under consideration in one shape or other for many years past. The general design is to construct a masonry dam on the Moota River, about 13 miles above Poona, and thence to carry a canal for about 100 miles down the valley of the same river. The dam will form a reservoir of moderate dimensions, which will secure the permanence of the water-supply for domestic purposes, and supplement the irrigation of a cold-weather crop. The project does not deal with the detailed distribution of the water-supply to the City and Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, but provides only for the water being brought sufficiently near to admit of its being made available: the actual distribution of the water will be secured by a supplementary scheme. The irrigation will be principally limited to the khurreef or rain crop, during which the Moota River brings down a considerable volume of water. The area to be irrigated is about 70,000 acres, and the estimated returns will be about 5 per cent. on the capital outlay. This has not been considered a very satisfactory result, but the works are so important that the expenditure has been sanctioned, and operations have been commenced."

Mr. J. A. Novello proposes that clocks throughout the world should be made to strike the same time, namely, all strike twelve when the sun is on the meridian of Greenwich. Our twelve o'clock in Bombay would be just about sundown, and it would be 24 o'clock with us just about sunrise.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £150 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, G.C.B, has been granted to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, and the good service pension of £300 a year, vacant by the acceptance of the post of Governor and Visitor of Greenwich Hospital by Admiral Sir Houstoun Stewart, G.C.B., has been granted to Vice-Admiral Sir R. Smart, K.C.B., K.H.

Her Majesty has conferred on Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius, one of the few survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, the rank of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. The flag officer's good service pension lately held by Sir George has, "for special reasons," been conferred by Mr. Childers on Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, K.C.B. These "special reasons" are explained by the fact that Sir Lewis has a greater length of service than ...e admiral who is in receipt of a pension.

REWAH.

The feudatory state of Rewah is still the scene of intrigue of the lowest character. The chief has never been on other than good terms with Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao and speaks gratefully of the services which that upright administrator has rendered. But so long as Rewah is open to what may well be characterised as loafing raids, the Maharajah will oscillate, for with good intentions he is weak and uncertain. His only chance is in the presence of an agent, a British officer, at his Court and this he dreads unless he can name his man, for past experience has filled him with distrust and bitterness against Englishmen. Were a Political Agent there—merely his presence would suffice—then Rajah Dinkur Rao would work out beneficial changes in such a way as to insure prosperity.—*Friend of India.*

FAMINE.

There is still severe famine here and there. About Sepree there is much misery. Hundreds flock to the station in every stage of starvation. There are some 1,500 paupers many of them past work. Day by day bodies are found of those who have fainted and died before they could reach the relief house which the few English have started. All have joined to support the fund for food—every European, the sowars of the 1st Cavalry and the traders of the bazaar. The Maharajah Sindia subscribes to it, and has given Rs. 2,000 to build a travellers' serai and so give present employments for those who can labour. At Goona similar scenes are going on. The Political Agent, Captain Bradford, has organized a fund to feed the sufferers who gather there, and to this also the officers and men of the Central India Horse have subscribed. The Government of India, without reference to the territory of the starving wanderers, has given Rs. 2,000 as a grant-in-aid at Sepree and will no doubt be equally liberal at Goona. *Friend of India.*

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT IN TROUBLE.

It is said (we quote the *Indian Daily News*) that an Uncovenanted Officer holding an office of trust under the Government of India, and now in England on leave, has fallen into trouble. It appears that he had pecuniary transactions with the native cashier immediately under him, a proceeding which is against the rules of the service. He also contracted a loan of about Rs. 2,000 from a Bank in Calcutta, on the security of another Uncovenanted Officer, and little India without paying his creditors, or giving them any intimation whatever of his intended departure. Some of the creditors have represented the matter to Government, and a letter has been despatched, asking the Secretary of State to call upon him either to resign the service, or to afford an explanation, and make arrangements to pay his creditors from the salary he is now drawing.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE OUT OF OFFICE.

The following extract from a private letter is published in a Calcutta contemporary:—

"s. s. *Mongolia*, 24th February 1869.

"We sit at Sir John Lawrence's table, and his fun is abundant and free as a boy's. He has forgotten cares, years, and responsibility, and enjoys himself with the best of us. His romps with the children are incessant, and there is not a morsel of dignity that is not becoming. Instead of being a clog, he is entirely the reverse; and it is our great good fortune that he is one of us. The time has passed most agreeably, and I am sorry our party is so soon to be broken up. He, after visiting the Suez Canal, proceeds by Trieste, or Brindisi, in a steamer specially provided for him."

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala arrived at Nagpore on Thursday evening last. He put up at the residence of our Cotton Commissioner, Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, where he was received by Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Carnac's assistant. His Lordship made no stay here, but proceeded on, immediately after dinner, to Jubbulpore *en route* for Umballa to be present at the approaching meeting between the Governor General and the Ameer of Afghanistan. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the reception given him by the Nagpore Volunteers who formed a guard of honour for him on his arrival at the railway station. Strange to say that though timely application was made to the General at Kamptee for the customary salute to signalize the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, not a single gun was fired; and we have not heard that any reason has been assigned for this breach of military etiquette. His Excellency has, we hear, signified his intention on his return, to make a stay of a day or two here and inspect the Fort, the Volunteers and all military works.—*Central India Times.*

A BADLY MANAGED EXECUTION.

Whose duty is it to provide the rope at public executions? At Mercara at any rate the duty is but ill-performed; for on the 10th instant a native was hung there under peculiarly cruel circumstances. According to a correspondent of the *Standard* "the man stood on a temporary platform, and after the noose was adjusted round his neck, and the usual bag put over his face the platform was pushed away, and the unfortunate fellow swung in mid air; this was however only for a few minutes, as the rope (an old one) broke, but before he fell to the ground, the man was caught by two chucklers and tied up with the remaining portion of the rope, and hung for about half an hour. His body was taken down and buried. The doctor, the dresser of the civil dispensary, and the jailor were present, as also a concourse of natives, and no less than 30 armed sepoys with a native officer in charge." The Government cannot but be well aware that cases of this kind are by no means uncommon in mofussil towns. In England we understand it is the custom to afford a malefactor on the gallows the benefit of a new rope, which, after it has served its horrid purpose, is taken as a perquisitie by Jack Ketch and cut up into convenient lengths for the accommodation of virtuosos like the senior partner of Messrs. Quirke, Gammon, and Snap. In India, on the other hand, it would seem that the rope is called into requisition repeatedly, until the strands give way. It may be necessary to hang murderers; but nothing can justify inattention to the efficiency of the apparatus, when such inattention prolongs in a most barbarous manner the dying agonies of a fellow-being.—*Madras Mail.*

A NATIVE FESTIVAL AND NATIVE PROPHECIES.

The Mylar Festival, in the Bellary District, has, thanks to the energetic foresight of Mr. Clogstoun, the Assistant Collector of that part of the Presidency, passed off without any serious catastrophe in a sanitary and in a police point of view. About 5,000 bandies, 23,000 head of cattle, and not less than 40,000 people were present at this ceremony which lasted for three days. And what went they out for to see? "On the evening of the great day," says Mr. Clogstoun, "when the worship is completed, the deity deigns, in the person of a child, to lift the veil of the future, and in the presence of the assembled thousands to utter one sentence prophetic of future events. A little child is held up on the shoulders of the priest, and closing in his arms the iron bow of the god upheld by the priest, he utters the words put into his mouth by the god. The words uttered on the present occasion were *there are many thunderbolts in the sky*, and they were greeted with a murmur of joy as implying probably a good supply of rain in the coming year." To our minds, however, this oracular declaration has as much signification as the mysterious utterances of that irrelevant old lady Mr. F.'s aunt when she abruptly declared that "there's milestones on the Dover road!" The natives attach as much faith to these vague prophecies as the Greeks did to the Delphic oracle, and as a proof of his power to "look into the future far as human eye can see"—and further too—they fondly recall the fact that the year before the mutiny the sentence uttered was *the white-nuts are risen against*. It remains to be seen what truth there is in the "thunderbolt" prophecy or rather in the interpretation put upon this prophecy.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The erst bitter enemies, Rob Roy and the house of the Duke of Montrose, are to be united in the persons of the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, and Miss Murray Macgregor, sister of Sir Murray Macgregor, who is the present representative of the old house of Rob Roy.—*Standard.*

There has been a slight revolution at the Tuileries, where deputies have been admitted to dine with the Emperor in plain evening dress, and without donning the usual Court uniform. The Paris Jockey Club is said to be contemplating a serious change in another direction, and to be about to propose a light-coloured frock coat, white satin waistcoat, lace handkerchief, &c., to supersede the present evening costume.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

London to Brighton by Velocipede.—On Wednesday (February 17) Mr. John Mayall, jun., son of the well-known photographer, accomplished the journey from London to Brighton on one of the new two-wheel velocipedes. He was accompanied by two friends, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Turner, also on velocipedes. They had a preliminary spin round Trafalgar-square, and then started off, at the rate of eight miles an hour, on roads which proved to be generally good, but against a very strong wind all the way. They kept pretty well together as far as Crawley (thirty miles), after which Mr. Mayall took a decided lead, and arrived in Brighton in time, and in good condition, for dinner, and the second part of Kuhe's orchestral concert at the Grand Hall. Part of the journey, down-hill from Clayton to Brighton, was run at the speed of one mile in four minutes.

Mr. MALCOLM LEWIN.

A venerable Madras Civil Servant, retired, Mr. Malcolm Lewin, has died in England at an advanced age. He was for many years one of the three Judges of the Sudder Court, and filled a prominent position at this Presidency both in the official and religious world of those days. One of his brethren on the bench was Mr. George Jenkin Waters who was known by the soubriquet of the "God fearing." For on one occasion, Mr. Waters and Mr. Lewin took decidedly opposite views of a case and while the former declared that "he was a God-fearing-man, and decided the case according to his conscience," the latter stated that, "as for himself he had decided it according to law." Mr. Malcolm Lewin was an Unitarian, and a frequent and powerful contributor to the *Crescent*, a paper started by the late Honorable G. Latchmnarasu Chetty, C.S.I., avowedly to advocate native interests, but which proved a financial failure nevertheless. Mr. Lewin retired from the service in 1848, the same year as Mr. Waters, and one year after Mr. Fredrick Mortimer Lewin took his pension.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CACHAR EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Cachar March 18:—

"The troops that left Silchar on the 17th February to invade the Loshai territory, are still in these provinces. The party under General Nuthall, which went by the Hylakandy Valley, is at Pukwa Mookh, and the other, consisting of the 7th N. I., under Major Stephenson, is at Ram Lukkuneelah, a spot on the Sonaie river not far from the Salt Springs. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate are with this party. Neither party has been able to advance a foot since the 26th, on account of the heavy rain.

A deputation of three men arrived from the Loshais a few days before the expedition started, bringing an elephant's tusk Kookie gongs, and a few seers of bees' wax with them as a token of their goodwill towards our Government. Their story was a very ingenious one, namely, that they were at war amongst themselves, and that one tribe had attacked the gardens to bring the others to grief. It was successful; and the cunning rogues after being regaled on all the good things to be had here, set out with the expedition to show the way to their villages. That anything but fair play was in the wind none of our long-headed civilians ever doubted, as the men were allowed to retain their knives; but that they had a purpose in view is now beyond doubt for after a day or two one of them professed to be taken seriously ill and could proceed no further. Another cut his way past the sepoys who guarded him and bolted into the jungle, escaping scot free to his countrymen with all the news. What has become of the third man, rumour sayeth not, but he is probably the one who was recognised as a runaway coolie from the Moniekhall Garden.

A story is going about Cachar that the authorities telegraphed to Calcutta for glass beads and looking glasses, but it is surely too rich to be true. That they should be taken in by the savages is possible, but to such an extent is simply laughable.

The news we hear of the Sylhet party is far more encouraging. They have been pushing on with great perseverance and alacrity, for when we last heard of them Captain Logan and Mr. Kemble were on top of the Jampie range and in sight of Chuppeel's villages.

The military were averse to the affair from the first, and had it not been for Mr. Edgar telegraphing over the country for all the infantry available, nothing more would have been heard of the Loshais than that they had committed a dacoity. It will be a benefit to the province in one respect, for four lacs of rupees are not to be seen here every day, but the party or parties are to be pitied who have to account for the outlay."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

With the opening of Parliament on the 16th February, the English mails become important. From the day that they assumed office, the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff have been working very hard in the India Office. The Council has been busy, too, for a wonder, but that is the consequence of the Duke's assiduity and of a little fresh, though by no means, young blood. The questions which have been occupying the India Office are Central Asia and the progress of Russia there; the arming of the sepoys; the case of the Rajah of Kuppurthulla; the title of England to her Indian possessions—with reference, we presume to feudatory states; and, finally, the better management of Indian railways, a question effectually raised by one of the ablest minutes Sir John Lawrence ever wrote. The new Secretary of State and the Council are both against any change in the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta. The Duke treats every subject methodically and exhaustively. We hear complaints that, personally, he is somewhat inaccessible and cold in manner, but he promises to be the most efficient Secretary of State India has had, and he is fortunate in his Private Secretary, Mr. Benthall, one of the most experienced subordinates in the India Office.

We regret to learn that the Duke of Argyll, however, has set his face against the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to take evidence on the subject of the two India Bills of last year. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, is understood to be so chagrined by the preference to himself of Lord Mayo as Governor General that he is disinclined to fulfill his promise of moving for a committee. This explains the announcement of yesterday's telegram, that the Duke of Argyll has introduced into the House of Lords a "Bill for extending and defining the authority of the Governor General of India." This Bill is Sir S. Northcote's of last session, except that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is not to be a Governor, but is to have less power by being made a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. This will prove a wise arrangement only if his jurisdiction is reduced in size one-half. Its object is to prevent "mutual friction and jealousy," but with the Government of India absent from the capital seven months of the year we fail to see how this will be effected. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor's work must be increased by the new duty. He will, we trust, be properly paid, as the Commander-in-Chief is, for his attention to Council business even if that business refer only to Bengal, which is doubtless the limitation adopted. The ultimate effect of this measure must be to keep the Government of India to its post of duty in the capital as was always the case till the time of Sir John Lawrence. —*Friend of India.*

TRANSPORT OF COAL BY RAIL.

The following official letter on the subject of conveyance of coal the *Englishman* looks upon as one of the most important documents issued by Government for the management of Railways it has ever seen. "In fact, it is altogether a new style in Indian records and promises a vigour long sadly wanting. For years have the Bengal Coal Company and others pressed for reform and improvement in the Railway management with little or no success. The Governor General now steps in with a force, we will venture to say, wholly unexpected, and from which we augur the very best results:—

To the Offg. Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Fort William, 15th March 1869.

Sir,—I am directed to request that it may be brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that on the visit made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to Ranegunge on Monday last, His Excellency observed that the coal wagons were of a very antiquated form, and carried only 7 tons for a dead weight of about 5 tons, from which His Excellency is satisfied that there must be very great waste of locomotive power in continuing the transport of the coal in such vehicles, which are without doubt quite unfit for the purpose, having regard to the great importance of carrying coals at the lowest rates compatible with fair profits to the Company.

In this view I am directed to suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor may be moved to call on the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company to take up the matter without loss of time, and to make specific proposals for the earliest possible transformation of the old wagon stock into vehicles properly suited for their purpose.

The occasion might also be taken to draw the attention of the Agency to the circumstance that the Company charges the full 1st class rate (one-third pie per maund per mile) for all coal carried on its main line to points above Kanoo junction except for *brick burning purposes*, and not the low rate (one-fourth pie per maund per mile) which is charged for special goods going over any distance exceeding 300 miles. On what grounds this course is pursued is not apparent, and enquiry into the matter might lead to useful results.

I am further directed to request that it may be suggested to the Agency that it would surely be advantageous if a better understanding could be come to with the Bengal Coal Company than that which now seems to exist, in respect to the transport of coal by rail, and the reduction of the rates to the lowest amount practicable. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that until coal is brought down to such a price as will place it somewhat in competition with wood fuel, that consumption for domestic purposes which would be so profitable to both the Railway and the Coal Company will never take place.

I have, &c., (Sd.) R. Strachey, Col., R. E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

We regret to learn by the mail of the death on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by his own hand, of Mr. George Henry Townsend, a gentleman well known in the London literary world. Mr. Townsend was known and esteemed as an able political writer. He was a strong Conservative, and a sober moderate churchman. The hard work and anxiety attendant on special work in connection with the late elections were the immediate causes of the insanity which led to his melancholy act.

BOMBAY.

The Easter Holidays.—It will be seen that facilities for railway excursions during the Easter holidays are announced to-day.

Mails for Aden and Suez.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez per steamer *Magdala*, to-morrow, the 24th instant at 10 A.M.

Mails for Galle and Madras.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Galle and Madras, per steamer *Coromandel*, on the 26th inst. at 5 P.M.

Departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired yesterday forenoon on the occasion of the departure of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis to take his seat as a member of the Viceregal Council.

The Bombay Police.—The European Inspectors of the Bombay Police have been placed on the same footing as the Police Inspectors of the Bengal Presidency, in regard to pay and allowances.

Mr. Cama's Lecture.—On Sunday afternoon a number of Parsee females attended the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to hear the interesting discourse of Mr. K. R. Cama on the "Jamshedi Naoroz."

The Zillah Courts.—We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, who, during the last year went on a circuit to Guzerat, has presented an elaborate report to Government on the working of the Zillah Courts.

Departure of the 21st Fusiliers.—The departure of the 21st Fusiliers, who arrived by the *Jumna*, and were to leave for Kurrachee yesterday, has been delayed till to-day, when the regiment will sail in the s. s. *Dacca* and *Dalhousie* and the ship *Dilharee*.

Dividend by the Asiatic Bank.—We observe that the official liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation announces that a second dividend of 2s. 6d. per pound will be payable to creditors of that company on and after Tuesday the 30th inst.

The s.s. "Comorin," Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, *via* Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieutenant Colonel F. Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel H. Day, and Mr. W. Weir.

The Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to Government on Sunday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Shiraz.

Cricket Match.—A match at cricket was played yesterday between the Union Cricket Club and an eleven of the officers of H. M. S. *Forte* and *Daphne*. The former was successful by an innings and several runs, having in their first and only innings scored 95, which exceeded the score of the joint eleven in their double innings.

The Egutpoora Mechanics' Institute.—We sympathise with the movement to establish a Mechanics' Institute at Egutpoora. There is, we observe, a European and Eurasian population there of 160 adults, and it is not difficult to imagine the benefits that may be conferred by such an institution in enabling the railway employés and others to enjoy their leisure time in a rational and instructive manner. If the scheme is carried out a building will be specially erected, and it is intended it should contain reading, billiard, and bagatelle rooms, so arranged as to be thrown into one for lectures and musical entertainments, when required. Bowling and skittle alleys are to be attached to the building. At the time when the preliminary meeting was held (Feb. 18.) contributions to the amount of Rs. 2,000 had been promised, but a sum of Rs. 12,000 it was thought would be required, and to obtain the necessary aid it was resolved to apply to Government, the Railway Company, and the public. A prospectus issued by the secretary (Mr. John S. Biggs) appeals especially to residents of Bombay, and we hope the appeal will not be altogether in vain.

Mr. ELLIS'S LOCUM TENENS.

The *Friend of India* remarks:—"It is reported that Mr. Justice Tucker will take the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in the Bombay Council during the latter gentleman's absence with the Supreme Government. This is one of the few cases in which the Bombay Government would do well not to follow the example of the Government of India. Mr. Tucker is a good judge, and it ought to be laid down once for all that no civilian who has once accepted a High or Chief Court Judgeship is eligible for an executive appointment. Mr. Shaw Stewart would make an admirable *pouin tenens* for Mr. Ellis, an his experience in the Legislative Council at Calcutta would stand him good stead. Possessing as he does the confidence of the Supreme Government he might do much to explain away those unfortunate differences which have of late years occurred rather frequently between the two Governments. On this side of India Mr. Shaw Stewart has always been held in high estimation."

HOLY WEEK.

Appended is a list of the services to be held this week in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon (in addition to those of Sunday and yesterday) with the subjects of the sermons:—

Tuesday, 7 P.M.—"The Denial." (Rev. Charles Kirk.)

Wednesday, 7 P.M.—"Christ before Pilate." (Rev E. H. Cooper.)

Thursday, 7 P.M.—"The Institution of the Lord's Supper. (Rev. Charles Gilder.)

Good Friday, 11 A.M.—"The Crucifixion." (Rev E. H. Cooper.)

.....7 P.M.—"The Cross of Christ." (Rev. E. H. Cooper.)

Saturday, 27th, 7 P.M.—"The Grave of Christ." (Rev. E. H. Cooper.)

On Easter-day Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7 A.M. and after morning service at 11 A.M. Evening service at 6 P.M.

Trinity Church, Sonapore.

Tuesday, 6 P.M.—Evensong, Hymns 95 and 12. (Rev. C. T. Wilson.)

Wednesday, 6 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 96 and 14. (Rev. J. Diago.)

Maunday Thursday, 7-30 P.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 203 and 248. (Rev. D. Boutflower.)

Ditto. 6 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 97 and 249. (Rev. E. H. Cooper.)

Good Friday, 11 A.M.—Matins and Ante-Communion Office. Hymns 101 and 100. (Rev. J. Taylor.)

Ditto. 3 P.M.—Hymns 103.

Ditto. 6 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 99, 100,98 (Rev. C. Gilder.)

Easter Eve (27th March) 6 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 210, 105, 106. (Rev. D. Boutflower.)

On Easter-day, 28th March, there will be a Choral Celebration of Holy Communion at 7-30 A.M.—(Hymns 107 and 114); and a second Celebration after Matins at 11 A. M. (Hymns 107, 114 and 112). Evensong at 6 P.M., Hymns 107, 106, 114, and 108.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH MARCH.

[Before R. H. Sidwell, Esq.]

A Reputed Thief.—Sawalia Hurry was charged with stealing seven silver bangles from the person of a child. It appeared that the ornaments were on the child's person when she went to school with her brother. The prisoner enticed the girl away with him to a short distance on the pretence of giving her sweetmeat, seeing which her brother went and mentioned the circumstance to a policeman. The sepoy accompanied the little boy to a gully, where he saw prisoner pulling off the bangles. Seeing the policeman prisoner threw one bangle away into a graveyard and tried to pull off his angrikha pocket, which contained the other bangles, and which was thereby torn. The sepoy found six of the bangles on the prisoner's person, and, going into the graveyard, recovered the other one which he had thrown away. The prisoner showed the Magistrate an entire pocket in his angrikha. The Magistrate sent for Mr. Goulden, inspector of police, who had examined the man's pocket when he was at the chowkey; and that officer, on arrival in Court, corroborated the policeman, thus placing in its true light a circumstance which the prisoner tried to turn to his own advantage. The fact was the prisoner had changed the angrikha while locked up in the Mazagon chowkey at night. The Magistrate directed Mr. Goulden to report to the Commissioner of Police the irregularity of prisoners in custody being allowed to change clothes; in this case, the circumstance had nearly led to a failure of the prosecution. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

The Admiralty have decided that, having regard to the possible emergency of war with a great naval power, it is undesirable to sell Woolwich dockyard, and it will therefore be retained by Government. Its inland position, proximity to London, and capabilities for building, repairing, and fitting of vessels, with the impossibility of an enemy anchoring near or shelling the dockyards, are advantages which, in case of hostilities, render it very valuable. The Admiralty will, however, be willing to let it to a shipbuilding firm at an annual rental, subject to the condition that possession can be obtained at any time for imperial purposes on due compensation being made.

U B D.—Mr. Newdegate the other night complimented Mr. Goschen on his perfect official manner. It is supposed to be the custom for the chiefs of departments, when they receive a written application, to turn down one corner of it and to make thereon a note of instruction as to the answer which their subordinate is to write. Mr. Newdegate said he had heard of a case in which an official succeeded in condensing his instructions into three simple letters; U B D. Mr. Newdegate's emphatic pronunciation sufficiently indicated the meaning of this cabalistic formula. The final letter is, of course, a double D.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRECEDENCE COMMERCIAL MESSAGES.

The commercial public will read the following letters with interest:—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th March 1869.

To the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Bombay.

Sir,—Statements having been made to the committee of management of the Chamber to the effect that commercial telegrams forwarded through the medium of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, as well as the subscription commercial telegrams supplied by that Company to subscribers, are allowed by Government precedence of all other commercial telegrams transmitted between England and India, I am directed to inquire whether these statements are correct.

The fact that the telegrams forwarded through Reuter's Company have for some time been received with greater rapidity and regularity than private messages may have given rise to the impression that is pretty generally entertained,—but in any case the committee will be obliged by your informing them whether this impression is well founded or otherwise.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

James Taylor, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th March 1869.

From the Chief Director, Indo-European Telegraph, To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Taylor's letter to your address of the 13th instant, referred to me on this date, I have the honour to report that on passing through Kurrachee about a month ago, it was brought to my notice that precedence had been given on the Indo-European lines to messages bearing the name of Reuter, which messages were not simply public news, but evidently private and for the convenience of particular parties.

2. Ascertaining the correctness of this statement from scrutiny, I telegraphed to Mr. Courtenay, Commissioner for the Telegraph at Constantinople, to take immediate measures for stopping such wholly unwarrantable procedure. Mr. Courtenay telegraphed the reply that it was done as required.

3. I take the opportunity of the present reference to forward some extracts from Mr. Courtenay's letters recently received on this subject:—

"9th February 1869.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday which reached me about 1 P.M., and was immediately replied to by wire.

"I was glad to receive it, as it bore me out in the steps I had already taken and which I laid before you in my No. 76 of 6th instant.

"6th February 1869.

"On the 2nd of January last, the following order was issued by the Ottoman Administration to their Inspectors and Chiefs of Stations, in Asia, and Europe:—

"'Le Gouvernement Impérial ayant accordé le privilege de priorité aux dépêches de l'agence de publicité Reuter, je viens vous autoriser également de les considérer comme officielles et de leur accorder sur nos lignes le pas sur les dépêches privées: ces dépêches sont indistinctement signées et adressées Vernard on Reuter.

"'Consple, 2, Jany. 1869.'

"In the Ottoman returns of messages received here from India from 1st to 10th January, I observed nothing, as all the messages were re-transmitted to Europe without delay, but in the returns from the 10th to the 20th it became apparent, 1st, that priority had been given on the Turkish lines, to messages coming from India addressed to Reuter, *London*; and, 2nd, that several Indian merchants instead of sending their messages to their usual correspondents, had addressed them to Reuter, *London* which leads me to presume that Reuter's agents in India have pointed out the advantages resulting from the above privileges.

"The consequences were, that these messages obtained an advantage of from 14 to 96 hours, over those not addressed to Reuter. This delay of 14 to 96 hours, experienced by the other messages occurred in the Persian Office, and was owing to a total interruption of several days on the lines between here and Nissa. Mr. Reuter's messages arrived during and after this interruption, and were forwarded on before the others, which, as already mentioned, had suffered a considerable detention.

"As soon as this discovery was made I called on Feizi Bey to ask for an explanation and to point out to him that whatever privileges they might accord to messages originating in, or destined for Turkey such could not apply to the Anglo-Indian traffic transiting through the Ottoman territory.

"Feizi Bey at once explained to me that the circular must have been misinterpreted, that it did not apply to Indian messages and that he would set the matter right. * * * * *

"P. S. 2-30 P.M.—I have just received the following:—

"'Directeur Général aux Inspecteurs et Chefs de Stations, Turquie, Europe, Asie:—

"'Je viens modifier ma circulaire No. 1 du 2 Janvier écoulé. Le privilège accordé à l'agence de publicité *Reuter* ne concerne que les dépêches en provenance ou à destination des bureaux Ottomans, et *non* celles qui peuvent transiter par nos lignes, et qui doivent être considérées sur le même pied que les dépêches privées.

"'Consple, 6. Fevrier 1868.'"

4. Feizi Bey is the Director of the Ottoman Telegraph under the Minister of Public Works, Dawud Pasha.—I have, &c.,

F. J. Goldsmith, Colonel,
Chief-Director, Indo-European Telegraph.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of February 1869.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.		To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.			
2,869,688	8,84,380	Pendragon...	...	...Liverpool.
112,840	30,000	Camperdown	...	...London.
2,311,232	7,73,558	Steamer Magdala*	...	...Liverpool.
2,512,720	8,31,296	Calcutta	...	... ,,
2,067,240	6,76,271	William Fairbairn	...	... ,,
2,334,440	9,11,355	British Sceptre	...	... ,,
2,633,428	8,49,687	Flying Venus	...	... ,,
1,480,681	4,81,015	Berwick	...	... ,,
1,485,680	5,80,400	Doxford	...	... ,,
1,942,136	5,85,840	Daniel Rankin	...	... ,,
424,304	1,43,170	Steamer Sumatra†	...	... ,,
1,932,428	6,68,279	City of Bombay	...	... ,,
2,045,065	6,58,864	Louisa Fletcher	...	... ,,
2,683,968	8,68,127	Irwell	...	... ,,
644,112	97,880	Steamer Bengal	...	... ,,
1,757,728	5,83,470	Hartfield	...	... ,,
495,556	1,79,265	Steamer Columbian		...Marseilles.
245,000	79,125	Do. Magdala*		...Havre.
254,896	95,250	Do. Sumatra†		... ,

A FEMALE CONSPIRACY.

At the present moment, when the subjects of women's clubs and the higher education of girls are attracting considerable attention, a strange little book which is now before us, and which treats of both those subjects, seems worthy of notice. The book was purchased some little time ago at a sale by a dealer, who imagined it was some religious work in an unknown tongue, probably emanating from a missionary press in Africa, or one of the islands of the Polynesian Archipelago. Here is its title, which certainly appears to bear out that supposition :—"Ebpob es lyo utlub, umgjoml nyflobjof le vyjgy sonutof vobo utemo upnjffjrto," &c. Then follows a motto, "Vonon ubo fibemcoff" Ofpb. 3, 11, and underneath is the imprint "London, 1835." The volume happened to fall into the hands of an enthusiastic philologist, who at first began to study it joyfully, but soon perceived to his extreme disappointment that it was merely an English book printed in cipher. Curiosity led him to decipher the title, which turned out to be "Order of the Altar. Ancient Mysteries to which Females were alone admissible. Being Part the First of the Secrets preserved in the Association of Maiden Unity and Attachment." Beyond this he did not care to go, but we have thought it worth our while to pay the book a little more attention, and we now proceed to make known the result of our investigations.

The book is divided into two parts, the first containing the laws of the "Association of Maiden Unity and Attachment," the second being devoted to an account of the "Mysteries of Vesta, Ceres, and Minorva." From the introduction we learn that "the ultimate object at which this association aspires is to impart a tone to society by securing to the female sex the ascendency in domestic life to which they are entitled by nature and the laws of civilized society, and to improve, through their influence, not only the manners, but the moral and religious character of both sexes." In order to attain to this end the members of the association are to band together against "the passions and policy of the other sex." They will then add to the moral influence they derive from "the maiden purity of their lives, the decorum of their manners, and the order of their religion," a formidable "capability to defeat the attempts of secret and masonic societies against revelation, by possessing their private signs and mystic knowledge." The society consists of a superior called Her Highness, and three orders—the first styled that of the Angel, the second that of the Band, the third that of the Altar. With respect to membership "none but maidens are admissible. . . . No maiden who is of low birth or servile habits can be admitted. . . . No maiden who has not. . . . received the sacrament according to the rites of the reformed churches is admissible."

Great stress is laid in the rules on the secret character in which the writings of the society are to be transcribed. There are to be two sets of their hieroglyphics, the one to be taught to all the members, the other to be reserved for the use of the higher orders only. All books issued by the society are to be printed in cipher, and they are to be jealously guarded by the members to whom they belong in a sealed packet marked "My dying request is that this packet may be delivered unopened to ——."

All this secrecy naturally gives rise to the idea that something very wonderful will be found in the chapters which follow the rules, and which profess to initiate their readers into the "mysteries of Ceres and Minerva." But the promise which they seem to hold out is not fulfilled. There is nothing particularly new or interesting in the information that "the elevation of Joseph to the highest dignity in Egypt rendered him absolute in that country;" or the statement that "the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments was taught in the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus." Nor does the poetry which here and there diversifies the text show any great signs of inspiration. As an exercise for students of cryptography we give a specimen of these effusions :—

Le v'en l'o Ceddosf rrouthlosf im yob jro
Yonco busy ebtradob ovob bofl es fjghl :
Ve focq l'oso yuantf, boqajtop l'af botjro :
F'o fpcko ; ump beanp yja glesop olomut mjghl.

The book is a mystery for which it is difficult to account. It is too long for a squib, for it contains about a couple of hundred pages. Its printing must, therefore, have cost more money than a mere hoaxer would care to throw away. Is it possible that the association of which it speaks is flourishing among us? Or is the whole book the mere embodiment of the ravings of some lunatic, whose prevailing delusion is the idea that a number of women could keep a secret?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson met the members of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce in the Manchester Town-hall at noon on February 25.

The Mayor (Mr. Grave) briefly expressed the pleasure experienced by the citizens of Manchester in receiving a visit from the distinguished representative of the United States; after which the Town Clerk and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce read addresses from the above-mentioned bodies to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Abbott read the written replies of the American Minister to the two addresses.

Mr. Johnson (who was repeatedly cheered) then spoke at some length and in the course of his remark said—You have been told in one of those addresses that it is not at all probable that the peace of our countries will be seriously broken in upon; that they have adopted, in accordance, as I hope, with the opinion of the world, the principle that in the contingency of dispute which the parties cannot settle it is to be referred to some friendly arbitration. It is possible that what has been already done towards the settlement of one of these disputes may not meet with entire favour in that part of my Government to which the ratification is, by the Constitution, to be submitted. You have seen, I suppose, throughout the Press, a rumour—which may or may not be well founded—that a committee of that body to which I refer have, with somewhat of unanimity, decided to report against the ratification of that convention. On Monday last I telegraphed to my Government to know whether the committee had acted, and if it had, what it had done. The answer was that, although it was rumoured that a majority of the committee were opposed to the particular convention, they had not made a report to the Senate. (Loud applause.) That committee consists of seven, while the body itself is made up of two senators from each one of our States. The Constitution requires a treaty to be ratified by two-thirds; so that it by no means follows that if the committee had with actual unanimity reported, or should report, against the confirmation of the convention, the report would receive the sanction of the body. (Hear, hear.) But, however that may be, one thing I am satisfied you may esteem as settled beyond all doubt, that nothing growing out of the circumstances intended to be embraced, and the difficulties intended to be settled by that convention, can bring us into serious conflict. (Hear.) I say so, not only because of the power of referring to arbitration international disputes has received almost the universal sanction of the civilized world, but because in 1862 our Government proposed, through its then able Minister at Her Majesty's Court, to settle all controversies relating to claims precisely by such a convention as has recently been negotiated. During the administration of the Foreign Office by Lord Russell, after the Alabama claims, as they are termed, originated, it was proposed that they, as well as all other claims, should be the subject of arbitration. His lordship, acting, as I have no doubt he did, from a sense of duty which he owed to his Sovereign—although I think he was greatly mistaken—positively refused to submit those claims to arbitration at all. He went upon the ground that the Government of the United States had no right to complain of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing belligerency as belonging to those who were attempting to destroy our Government and had no right to complain of the manner in which your Government had acted in the discharge of the neutral obligations which they conceded they owed to the United States. Those obligations, in his opinion, were fully fulfilled and his decision broke off the attempt at arbitration. When he left your Foreign Office and was succeeded by Lord Stanley, recently filling with distinguished ability that office, the proposition to arbitrate those claims was renewed. His lordship agreed only partially to that proposition. He refused—not absolutely, but he refused—to submit to arbitration the question which my Government thought was important as supporting their claims of indemnity. He refused to submit the question whether your Government were right or not in acknowledging the Confederates as belligerents. He was willing to submit the question whether your Government had properly met its neutral duties. This invitation on our part was rejected, and the proposition fell again to the ground. Things were in this situation when my Government did me the honour to send me to your country. . . . . This is not the occasion, and I should not be discharging my own duty, as I think, if I were to discuss in your presence the obligations which your Government is under to ours to make amends by granting an indemnity for the wrongs which we suppose were perpetrated upon our commerce through the fitting out of the Alabama and other vessels from your ports, manned for the most part by Englishmen and armed through the instrumentality of English artisans and English capital. Whether you are responsible or not is a question which we are willing to have solved by some friendly arbitration, for war on our part, or on your part, in order to settle that question would be an act of absolute insanity, to say nothing of the outrage which would be perpetrated upon humanity and Christian civilization. ("Hear," and applause.) And I think, as I have had occasion more than once to say, that you are more interested in such a settlement of that cause of the dispute than we are. To us, as a nation the payment of a few millions of dollars is comparatively nothing, but to you, who may be involved in a war in spite of yourselves with some of the nations of continental Europe, the principle that a neutral nation can suffer vessels of war to be built within her own limits and given to the aid of a belligerent is a matter of vast importance. How did our commerce suffer through the cruise of the Alabama and the other vessels, and how completely was it driven from the ocean! Where the vessels were not captured and burnt, as they were to a great extent, those which got into a safe harbour dared not come out again; and what our shipowners were compelled to do was to sell their vessels and place them for the most part under your flag to secure protection. Now, what could your maritime force—of which you have just cause to be proud, and to which for years and centuries your reputation and standing in the world has so much to be referred—do for the protection of your commercial marine if there were fitted out in the United States steamers like the Alabama constructed to run some 14 knots an hour, to prey upon your commerce? It would share the fate of ours during the late war. It would be burnt if captured, and your merchants would be afraid to send out their fleets to run the hazard of capture. Your commerce driven from the ocean—still worse, your commerce on the ocean destroyed—the suffering of Manchester during our late civil war would be comparatively as nothing when contrasted with the sufferings you would undergo in such a case as that. Millions upon millions would be your loss; whereas to settle the Alabama claims, should the arbitrator decide that you are bound to settle them, would cost only a few millions sterling; that settlement would establish a principle which would secure you against all the hazards to which I have alluded, and your commerce would float upon the ocean without danger of being interrupted by ships fitted out in neutral ports.

In the evening Mr. Johnson was entertained at dinner in the Town-hall by the Mayor and Corporation of the city. In responding to the toast of his health, he remarked that it had been said the President Elect was opposed to the Alabama Convention, and desirous of war. It was a base and unfounded calumny. General Grant had seen too much of war to desire another drop of blood to be spilt. In his letter to the Convention, by which he was nominated as their candidate on the 29th of May, 1868, he said, "We want peace, and universal prosperity, its consequence;" and he closes that letter by repeating, "Let us have peace." That peace, as far as depended upon General Grant, we might be sure would be maintained.

The Philadelphia correspondent of *The Times*, writing on Feb. 9, says:—"All hopes of a consideration of the Alabama Claims Treaty by the Senate before the expiration of the Session, on March 4, appear to be given up. Were it brought to a vote now it would be rejected. The Senate Foreign Committee, in whose hands the Treaty now is, have not yet considered it, and probably it will die in committee. The Republicans have determined to let Mr. Reverdy Johnson's work go for nothing, and to get President Grant to send out a new Minister to begin new negotiations."

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 23, Lord Elcho asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, under the warrant appointing the Commander-in-Chief of the army, any doubt arises as to the relative position of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War; whether it is or is not the case that the authority of the Secretary of State is supreme in all that relates to the administration of the army, and that it can, if necessary, be brought to bear upon minor promotions as well as upon the higher military appointments, and also upon matters connected with the discipline of the army; whether, in the present administration of the army, there is any approach to dual government other than that which necessarily arises from the Secretary of State for War and his staff being in one building, while the officer charged with the discipline of the army is with his staff located in another; and whether any steps are being taken, or about to be taken, with a view to the more speedy and economical transaction of business, to concentrate the war departments in one building.

Mr. Cardwell—In answer to my noble friend I have to state that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is Commander-in-Chief of the army. His proper title is the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and as such he is appointed, not by warrant, but only by what is technically called a letter of service addressed to him, by command of her Majesty, by the Secretary for War. It is the case that the authority of the Secretary for War—that is to say, the authority of her Majesty's Government exercised by him is supreme in all that relates to the administration of the army, and that it may be brought to bear on minor promotions as well as on the higher military appointments. I entirely concur, I may add, with the opinion implied by my noble friend, that it ought to be brought to bear, if necessary, in matters connected with the discipline of the army. Having stated that the authority of the Secretary of State is supreme, I, of course, have to inform my noble friend that there exists in principle no dual government, and I concur in the belief that when the question of the amalgamation of the public offices is settled a great improvement in the transaction of business will result from having the two departments of army administration associated in the same building. I have only further to say that I beg to reserve to myself entire freedom to use my discretion with regard to any changes in the two departments which may appear to me to be desirable in the interest of the public service.

CITY MEN.

III.—The Promoter.

"What great events from trivial causes spring!" Few would have surmised that the small though energetic Mr. Magnus Sell was to count for so much in striking the balance-sheet of happiness or misery to so many of his fellow-creatures. Mr. Sell's lines seemed to have fallen in lowly and barren places, and at the mature age of forty his talents still lay unremunerative. By practice, as well as profession, he was a solicitor; and although any success that had followed his attempts at pushing himself was not such as need have awakened jealousy, still the little world he moved in regarded him as one who had compromised his caste. It was stern necessity that impelled Mr. Sell to sacrifice his dignity that he might keep up the vital principle a decent exterior, and his fifth-floor "chambers" in the purlieus of Lincoln's-inn. The truth is, embodiment of industry and energy as he was, his wiry body wearing out his shabby boots, his fiery brain scorching his thin locks and his napless hat, Mr. Sell had long made up his mind that he was above the profession he had chosen, and that with talents like his it was at best but a stepping-stone to better things. Although he was alive to the value of three-and-fourpences as representing bread and beer, all his aspirations were towards manipulating money in masses. So he plodded along his rugged, uphill path, either eye ceaselessly sweeping his narrow horizon in search of openings. Where he fancied he saw a vista straightway he made a dash at it, although hitherto only to be suddenly and finally baffled when winks would have betrayed him to another man. When the two separated, he reflected despairingly that he had missed a chance, and that, strangely implicit as he had been, he had not imparted to Leveson the faintest glimmer of that pet scheme of his—to *exploitor* the north pole for the benefit of the investing public. What, then, was his astonishment a couple of mornings after, when making his accustomed meal *à la Tom-tidge* off the forbidden fruit spread in the columns of the daily journals, to see staring him in the face, "Imperial Traders of Greenland and Labrador (Limited). Capital £5,000,000. 100,000 shares of £50 each. First issue, 50,000, of which it is not intended to call up more than £10." The glowing prospectus preluded with a rough estimate of the area of Arctic icebergs, with their cubic contents. Assuming the value of ice in these latitudes to be nil, and native labour to be procurable on nearly similarly reasonable terms, nothing was clearer than that its cost delivered in London was, less the freight, the measure of the profit. Then carefully compiled statistics took an approximate census of the fur-wearing animals who strayed over that vast acreage. Further it was proposed steadily to mine the monopoly of the gas companies, by laying down whale roe on the Stormontfield system—the framer was slightly abroad as to the physiology of these mammals, but then so was the public; and from these separate branches of commerce, to say nothing of the banking facilities which were to elicit Esquimaux capital, the company pledged the reputation of its promoters for a minimum dividend of 150 per cent. In every lineament Sell recognized his child. An earl filled the company's chair; on the provisional board were a baron and an honourable, a couple of M. P.'s, and as many aldermen, &c. It had been fortunate in retaining the inestimable experience of Adolphus Leveson, Esq., and he signed the document as interim manager and provisional secretary. Mr. Sell read, rubbed his eyes, stared first at the paper, then into vacancy, awoke from his trance, and exploded in horrible execrations. Then he crammed his hat down on his head, tumbled himself down his stairs, and rushed off wildly in the direction of the company's temporary offices, plunging along in the gutter for greater facility of travel. But gradually his pace slackened and his brow cleared; fitful smiles broke over his set features and played about the puckers of his mouth; and when he found himself before the temporary offices, studying the newly painted legend, black letters on a white ground, from the expression of his features he might have been a successful applicant for 1,000 shares with ample means of paying for them. In the rush for prospectuses he was borne up to the counter. An envelope in which were merely his name, with a "See me, I can help you," proved, as he hoped, a talisman to open the doors of the provisional manager's sanctum, and the robbed was face to face with the robber. The tone of the interview a greedily surprised Mr. Leveson, and he and Mr. Sell separated, not merely friends but allies. Mr. Sell had commenced it with congratulating his new friend with honest warmth on the happy conveyance of his ideas, bestowed with an excellent grace all he had already been deprived of, and offered it as one of a score of schemes, all addressing themselves with equal force to the cupidity of the investing public. He pointed triumphantly to the doors swinging ceaselessly on their hinges in the rush of prospectus seekers, to the showers of letters of application steadily settling into the letter box. And so eloquently did these speak to his value that when he left he carried off as retaining fee an allotment of 100 shares, £5 paid. Three days later they were sold at 14½ premium, and Sell had opened a couple of banking accounts. Ten days, and the "Grand Cosmopolitan Finance Credit and Discount Company" took the City by storm. Its object was "to develop the resources of the world," and "in the interests of philanthropy to extend to all nations the blessings of civilization and its luxuries as well." In merely mulcting the world in a most moderate commission, as brokerage on these blessings, it was proved beyond a doubt that the shareholders might look to a fixed dividend of 50 per cent., besides frequent bonuses, while they were entitled to the first refusal of shares in the admirable investments it was its mission to create. And the managing director of "The Grand Cosmopolitan" was no less a person than Magnus Sell. There was a run on the shares, as matter, of course, for in those days finance companies were held identical with unlimited mints. But its future lay in the attractions of its protégés. And choosing these, slower men, in their haste to be richer, bowed themselves humbly before the penniless genius that could turn everything he touched to gold. Having once taken material guarantees for being retained in the connection, Sell boldly dashed off his views. He urged as the golden rule—"Go abroad for your schemes and the further the better. Fetch your facts and your figures from places that no one knows." And the first-born of the Grand Cosmopolitan and Mr. Sell was the "Yedditch street railways," "ninety-nine years' concession and subvention by the Tycoon—"Say, the negotiations for the concession are on the eve of being brought to a satisfactory issue. You need not be particular to a million or two about the population of the place. By good luck there was a letter in the paper the other day, about the mechanical ingenuity of the people, written, I fancy, by the only man who ever saw them, and he'll back up all we say for his own sake." Mr. Sell pooh-poohed the existence of an English embassy; argued that even if there was it must be a refuge for helpless diplomatists and penal servitude for life; pointed out that at least it ought to take six months to have an answer if any one did write for information; and then drawing freely on his fancy, and protesting against the drain on his time involved in a reference to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," dwelt on the detailed advantages of coal, iron, and teak to be had on the spot for the digging and cutting. The shareholders of the Cosmopolitan, already pledged to a faith in their directors by their interest in that company, eagerly took the "Yeddos," and those of them who carried their letters of allotment over to the Stock Exchange found the outside public come in generously to bear them out. The shares rose like mercury in June, and the winners became clamorous for new gains. The next prey thrown them was the "Chimborazo Sulphur Mines," that especial locality being suggested by an ex-President of Equador, whom Sell happened to run up against in a restaurant in Leicester-square, where he had gone in the way of business. This gentleman he clothed, carried off in triumph to the Cosmopolitan board room, and created chairman on the spot. Then came the "Madagascar Irrigation Company," where Mr. Sell was in a position to leave at the offices for the inspection of shareholders a *bonâ fide* deed of concession, on which the late Sovereign had set her mark and the dingy prints of her royal fingers. A pecuniary difficulties had induced its former owners, a Frenchman, to sacrifice it for five shillings to a dealer in autographs, and of this man Mr. Sell bought it, along with his silence, for five hundred shares in the company, £10 paid. Then followed the "Mid-African Shooting Grounds," to be leased in lots to suit sportsmen, shooting-boxes erected, keepers and beaters found. But the Grand Cosmopolitan was floating its schemes a trifle fast, and Mr. Sell, sensitive to the signs of the City, could read symptoms of satiety on the parts of investors. "We've never been in India yet," he soliloquized musingly one day, "and when you get them in shoals herrings pay better than whales. A Provident Society, for the benefit of widows and orphans and soldiers and civilians on half-pay, should be the very thing." And the growth from the happy thought was the "Anglo-Indian Mutual Benevolent Association," with a couple of colonial bishops, resident abroad, on its board, and a half-pay Indian general officer as secretary. That gentleman's notes of hand, bought for a bagatelle, Leveson held to the tune of £5,000. Every shareholder from any one of the three classes for whose benefit the company was primarily designed could insure on exceptionally advantageous terms, while the Grand Cosmopolitan guaranteed on the shares they held a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. The people Sell fished for rose and hooked themselves by hundreds.

Meanwhile the creators of all these fountains of wealth although avowing a modest consciousness of deserving well of their species, never affected to be anything but men of business. Their time was money and the labourer well worthy of his hire. Concessions like theirs were not to be picked up for a song; the cost of special foreign embassions, when the envoys were first-class men, was very high. The preliminary expenses were necessarily large, the balance-sheets vague; for where interests of such magnitude and delicacy were involved a wide discretion and confidence must necessarily be reposcion ed in the directors. Sell's brains had fructified indeed, and the pauper was a millionaire. Probably in order that he might not have his good name breathed on by any suspicion of trading on his superior information, his direct interest in his valuable undertakings was very small. Perhaps it was to show his consistent faith in foreign securities that the bulk of his winnings were put away in foreign funds, and his nature being a reserved one, to these no living being but himself had the clue. His integrity and prudence had their reward. When the throes of the coming convulsion began to agitate the City, and the "Grand Cosmopolitan" to shake to its fall, while the shares of its offshoots quickly fast in sympathy, Sell never lost his presence of mind. When the Cosmopolitan closed its doors, the stricken shareholders might take a lesson of resignation from their former manager whose unruffled features showed no trace of the loss of his £5,000 a year, and contingent commissions. Blows fell faster and faster, as Yeddo, Chimborazo, Madagascar companies went into liquidation amid weeping and gnashing of teeth, and yet all his sympathy seemed for others he had none to spare for himself. But when the Anglo-Indian Benevolent went, last of all, the ingratitude of those widows and orphans he had striven to benefit was too much for him. One half-pay officer had even the audacity to attack him in the press, others caught the ball in the rebound, and played battledore and shuttlecock with his name. It was only then, in his honest indignation, that he shook the dust off his thankless country from his feet, and withdrew to foreign climes to purse his sorrows among the wrecks of his fortunes. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

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3	do.	1 1/16 "
2	do.	1 1/16 "
1	do.	1/16 1/16 "
On demand		1 1/16 "
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Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	do.	6

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" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 13/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. "
On Scotland do.	...	
On Ireland do.	...	
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12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

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Bombay, 18th February 1869.

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Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

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4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

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Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

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The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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